

# The Evening World

Published by the Press Publishing Company,  
25 to 27 PARK ROW, New York.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EVENING WORLD  
(including postage):

PER MONTH \$3.00  
PER YEAR \$35.00

Vol. 35, No. 12, 138

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES:  
WORLD TOWN OFFICE—Junction of Broadway and Sixth Ave., at 32d St.  
WORLD HARBOR OFFICE—125th St. and Madison Ave.  
BROOKLYN—259 Washington St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Inquirer Office, 212 Chestnut St.  
WASHINGTON—108 14th St.

THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION FOR OCTOBER.

AVERAGE PER WEEK DAY,  
488,262.

AVERAGE PER SUNDAY  
(No Evening Edition),  
332,949.

GAIN OVER LAST YEAR PER WEEK DAY,  
45,150.

GAIN OVER LAST YEAR PER SUNDAY,  
76,290.

Of the circulation of many new theatres there is no end.

The Autumn days and Justice Diver's pay still go on. Both must end.

"The Evening World" is right on the track of that \$100,000 park appropriation.

The St. Louis took water bravely, but not in the way suggested by the W. C. T. U.

Look to the people, Col. Strong. It was neither boss nor party that made you Mayor-elect.

The show houses are promised a finer display of fashions than ever, if such a thing be possible.

The horses saw society last night and society saw the horses. It was a case of "horse and horse."

A beggar with a roll of bank bills made police court officers' eyes bulge yesterday. "Panhandling," as they call it in the Bowery, pays.

Mr. Goff has earned the right to mysteriously disappear for a few days before calling that very High Up witness who is due next Monday.

Good luck in the Spring to the Cornell crew that will go to show the English collegians at Henley how American "Varsity" boys can pull eight oars.

Whomever you may have voted for last Tuesday, "The Evening World's" Christmas-Tree Fund should be a sure candidate for your favor these days.

Election Day couldn't have brought worse luck to Tammany Hall if it had been this Tuesday, the 13th. Nor could it have brought better luck to the city.

That list of letters that were never written continues to grow at Washington. And the one now most missed is that which need contain but twenty words on the Anti-Trust law, addressed to Attorney-General Olney.

There is plenty of femininity on show in the theatres this week. "The New Woman" and "The Coming Woman" dropped in on us last night and gave us glimpses of the advanced female that were anything but inspiring.

There are plenty of ideas for the charter of the Greater New York. The simplest scheme of government possible, with the greatest practicable measure of municipal home rule, is the thing to be looked for and provided.

An aeronaut has been given charge of the balloon equipment of the United States Army at Fort Logan. We knew there were lots of gas-bags on the army list, but we didn't know before that they had been reduced to a system.

Brother Clarke is breaking down now that he has to go to Sing Sing. He didn't break down when he was making other people's money. It's a way these semi-high-toned crooks have to break down just when punishment for their crimes overtake them.

In view of what Japan has done to China, the right policy seems to be to have some good American as to what would happen to our Pacific coast in case of an embargo with the Celestial Empire over our anti-Chinese legislation takes rank with other things that promote gaiety.

There is a story in the paper to-day about a lady losing a diamond-buckled slipper. The size is put down as 21-2 B, but if one several sizes larger, and a few letters wider, but otherwise answering the description, is found, it will be gratefully accepted just the same, and no questions answered.

In the Herald Square Theatre last night, the right police man was late, and prevented, in the simplest way possible, the frightful panic that threatened to follow a smell of smoke and an alarm of fire. He was assisted by cool-headed spectators, of whom a growing number seem to be appearing in the emergency in American cities. Thanks to modern improvements in theatre-building and fire-fighting, the chances

of such disastrous rushes as have characterized some scares of the past are growing grimmerly less.

## THE CZAR HIMSELF AGAIN.

It is an interesting development of the political situation that on the Republican side it seems to be admitted that the election has replaced the crown upon the head of Czar Reed. A less reckless party might stop to consider whether the people, in overthrowing a Democratic administration, really meant to set up again the very Republican majority, and endorse the very Republican methods that two years before had been as completely overturned.

It might occur to discreet statesmen that the net result of the last two Congressional elections was "A plague of both your houses." Give us a change! Nothing of this, however, seems to have entered the Republican mind. Moderate and wise men like Harrison and Sherman are inclined towards caution and conservatism, but the dominant spirit of the party have rushed unhesitatingly to the conclusion that Democratic defeat means restoration of all that was most objectionable and oppressive in Republican rule. McKinleyism in theory and practice is still the dominant force. These reckless and audacious statesmen have been furnished with an abundance of rope, and they seem able to conceive of no better use for it than to hang themselves.

## WHERE DID IT GO?

"The Evening World" adds another to the great questions of the day to which no answer can be obtained from those in the best position to reply.

"Who got it?" is a question made over and over again since the Lexow Committee began to open the eyes of the people to the extent of the blackmail fund raised in the Police Department, and to satisfactory response has yet been received.

"Where did he get it?" has been asked by a thousand tongues from all quarters and at all times for more than a year, and Croker remains dumb.

"Where did it go?" is the interesting query put to Park Commissioners, Mayor and Comptroller by the press, by taxpayers, by labor organizations, by sporting men, men over and over again since one million dollars was put into the hands of the Park Board last winter to feed the idle and suffering people of the city. No one has given any satisfactory information.

Well, "The Evening World" has reached the conclusion that it is about time to adopt the true Yankee practice of asking a question and answering it as well. As the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed intends to go to the mountain.

It will search the expenditure of the million-dollar fund, get to the very bottom of it, and supply the people with a full and truthful answer to the question—

"Where did it go?"

## THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

The report of the Government Commission to investigate the Pullman strike is a remarkable document to come from such a source. A Labor Commissioner with a pocketful of passes and two men of no known antecedents were expected to show much regard for the pleas of strikers and agitators in justification of a labor movement which was attended with so great violence and disorder.

It is a startling evidence of the extent to which the Pullman strike has been carried in Chicago that such a commission should so completely overthrow the position taken by the representatives of capital and sustain that taken by the leaders of the labor organizations.

The Commission finds in the first place, that the General Managers' Association was a body illegal in its conception, unlawful in its organization and in its practices a menace to the liberty of the people. It also finds that the American Railway Union was a lawfully incorporated association for the purpose of maintaining the Managers' Association, and for the justifiable purpose of opposing in kind the attempts of that illegal body to depress wages. It acquits the Union of all participation in the violence and disorder that marked the strike. This much as to the general strike.

As to the Pullman trouble proper, the Commission's report is a strong arraignment of the methods and objects of the Pullman Company in its dealings with its men. Rents, it says, in Pullman, were from 20 to 25 per cent higher than in Chicago, and the Pullman Company was justified in charging for it. The Pullman Company was justified in charging for it. The Pullman Company was justified in charging for it.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

The recommendations of the Commission are for the prevention by law of combinations like the managers' association, and for greater regulation of the relations between the railroad companies and employees. They are based upon the proposition that there is no alternative between legal action to protect such labor and State ownership of railroads.

The demand of the workmen for a reduction of rent, the Commission finds, was just. Their demand for restoration of wages to the figures of June, 1893, was not justified, but the Company was to blame for refusing to discuss the matter or submit it to arbitration. Had the Company shown a proper spirit in the matter, the report says, the matter could easily have been settled and the great strike avoided.

## THE NEW WOMAN.

Sydney Grundy probably called his play "The New Woman" in honor of Mrs. Sarah Grand and other feminine sensiblists, who think that femininity needs a tonic. Mr. Grundy wanted to be up to date—or to seem up to date—and those who went to Palmer's Theatre last night expected to see a comedy dealing with some of the attractive phase of the woman question, some issue of dramatic import, or some startling theory.